

Pomerania, East Prussia, and the parts of West Prussia and Posnania which remain with Germany, and 40,022 Silesia. The Jews leaving the Eastern provinces went foremost to Berlin (where their number rose from 47,489 in 1871 to 181,114 in 1925), and also to the Rhine Province and Saxony, industrial areas in which the Jewish and the non-Jewish population alike strongly increased by immigration.

Both industry and the greater chances in commerce, due to a denser population, attracted the Jews to these districts.

Between 1830 and 1870, more than 50,000 Russian Jews migrated to the Danubian principalities (Moldavia and Valachia), which nominally belonged to Turkey but were under Russian influence; these immigrants formed the stock of the Jewish population of the later Kingdom of Roumania. In the nineteenth century, considerable numbers of Jews from the Polish, Lithuanian, and White Russian governments migrated to the New Russian provinces, then opened up in the Southern Ukraine. Odessa became the third largest Jewish city of pre-War Russia (after Warsaw and Lodz). Since the laws restricting the residence of Jews to the "Pale of Settlement" were abolished during the War, considerable numbers have moved into the interior of Russia, reaching even Manchuria (Kharbin) and the Chinese ports (Shanghai).

While in 1897, of the Jews living within the present frontiers of Russia, only 9-7 per cent inhabited Central Russia, by 1923 their number had risen to 18*1, and by 1926 to 22 per cent. In Central Russia, Moscow and Leningrad attract the largest Jewish immigration. In Moscow their number rose from 8743 in 1897 to 86,171 in 1923 and 131,244 in 1926; for Leningrad the figures were 20,484, 52,374, and 84,480^ In the Ukraine, between 1897 and

¹ The increase is even greater than indicated by these figures, as those only rank as Jews in Soviet Russia who choose to declare themselves Jews by nationality; while many, who professed the Jewish religion and therefore ranked as Jews in Tsarist Russia, now appear as Russians,